

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 88.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Intimations.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

BEG to call Special attention to Novelties just received, Suitable for the HOT SEASON. HATS

PITH, EXTRA LIGHT HELMETS STRAW AND ZEPHYR.

UNDERSHIRTS OF MATERIALS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIAN SUMMERS.

SOCKS OF SILK, THREAD AND THIN COTTON.

TIES & SCARFS NEWEST LONDON PATTERNS IN WASHING SILKS AND OTHER SUMMER MATERIALS.

SUMMER BRACES.

FRENCH SUMMER SHOES.

BATHING DRESSES AND DRAWERS.

TENNIS SHOES AND BATS. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [296]

WILLIAM DOLAN SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAIA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881. .... Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORDES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEVERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co, Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq.; Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882. [53]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all Parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NISSIM ISAAC SILAS in Our Firm in China and Hongkong, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSOUN & Co.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1882. [270]

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. D. D. OLIA & Co., of Amoy, Foochow, Takao, and Taiwanfo has Ceased from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

We have This Day commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow, and Taiwanfo, under the Style and Firm of MEHTA & Co.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [303]

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in Our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong and China, 26th April, 1882. [283]

### Auctions.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM-STRAND AND JEROVIS-STREET.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the spot (shop No. 103 Jervois-street.) Under instructions received from the MORTGAGEE:

#### FIRST LOT.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Victoria, Hongkong; the North side in Bonham-strand measuring 15 feet 6 in.; on the South side thereof in Jervois-street measuring 14 feet 9 in.; the East side thereof on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 859, measuring 172 feet; and on the West partly on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 860 and partly on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 862, measuring 57 feet 9 in. and one hundred and eight feet and six in.; which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains, in the whole, 257 square feet.

Together with the SHOP No. 105 Jervois-street and SHOP No. 72 Bonham Strand. Yearly Crown Rent \$45.08.

#### SECOND LOT.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the North side on Bonham strand measuring 13 feet 2 in.; on the South side thereof on Jervois-street measuring 12 feet 6 in.; on the East side on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 857, measuring 178 feet; and on the West side on a close registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 859, measuring 172 feet; which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole, 2,268 square feet registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 858, together with the SHOP No. 103, Jervois-street, and SHOP No. 70, Bonham Strand. Yearly Crown Rent \$39.99.

TERMS of SALE.—Purchaser shall pay at once 20 per cent. in part payment of the Purchase-money; the remainder on completion of the Purchase, and Execution of the Deed of Transfer, which shall be prepared by a Solicitor at the Purchaser's expense.

#### J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1882. [246]

#### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN WELLINGTON STREET.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the Premises in Wellington Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1882, at Two O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, all that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated in Wellington Street, Victoria, being portion of INLAND LOT No. 52, together with the EIGHT SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSES Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, and 81 in Wellington Street.

The above named EIGHT HOUSES will be sold separately. For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, 33, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [292]

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the Premises,

THE PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT 62, together with the Five Newly Built HOUSES in Cage Street, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36; also the FLAT over the passage way. For full Particulars and Conditions of Sale. Apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, 33, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [293]

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## Intimations.

### ECA DA SILVA & CO.

#### H A V E J U S T L A N D E D.

#### E X F R E N C H M A I L S T E A M E R " S A G H A L I E R."

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, comprising Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hose, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies Elegantly Trimmed Parisian Straw Hats and Bonnets, Children's and Babies' Hats and Caps, in Great Variety.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweed in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Oriza's and Penaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Elegant 3 Sides French Mirrors, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes, &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & CO., 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, April 3rd, 1882. [9]

#### SALE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

### SAYLE & CO.

#### A R E S H O W I N G .

#### E X " G L E N C O E "

SPECIALITIES IN POMPADOUR SATEENS AND PRINTS.

COLOURED AND BLACK SPANISH NETS FOR DRESSES.

FANCY OATMEAL CLOTHS FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

LADIES FRENCH AND ENGLISH SHOES.</

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
viz:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND  
POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND  
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,

CANTON  
THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

**TELEGRAPHY**—that astounding invention of the nineteenth century—has, says the *Overland Mail*, plainly stamped its imprint on the Opium Traffic controversy. China, like England and India, is just now considerably agitated in its solution; and, as may readily be supposed, the reports on trade at the treaty ports of China for the year 1880, recently issued by the Inspector-General of Customs, Shanghai, are unusually full of allusions to this vexed question. If the opinions of the Commissioners of Customs are deserving of attention, the opium dispute seems likely to settle itself within a few years through sheer force of natural causes. The first point of interest in the report is the sudden falling off in the importation of the foreign drug. For many years past the tendency had been steadily upward, but in 1880 a serious reverse took place, and the first three quarters of 1881 go far to establish the permanency of this decline. From 58,817 piculs in 1870, the imports gradually rose (almost without intermission) to 82,927 piculs in 1879, from which maximum they fell away to 71,655 piculs in the succeeding year; while, according to present appearances, the figures for 1881 when fully tabulated will show but small improvement—if, indeed, they do not afford evidence of further decline. Several causes are combining to bring about the annihilation of this trade. In the first place, the production of native opium has lately increased to such an extent as to rival the importation from India. Although home-grown opium has not as yet attained to the same favour with Chinese consumers as foreign, a mixture of the two is found to suit the taste of many, while the advantage in cheapness possessed by the native article, allows the compound to be sold at a price within the reach of thousands who cannot afford the luxury of the pure foreign drug. Moreover, native opium, if not so palatable as Indian, is declared to be entirely free from the minor objections which may be urged against other kinds. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian drug is charged with causing "a feeling of lassitude," and occasionally leading to continual craving for further indulgence. On the other hand, native opium, it is said, produces none of these results, "and a man may inhale it in moderation without running the risk of becoming a slave to its sensuous pleasures." That the home-made article was unpopular hitherto may be traced solely to its

perfected cultivation and imperfect methods of extracting the poppy juice, but these defects are being rapidly corrected; and, according to Mr. Acuzon, who compiled the report for 1880, "it would seem only to require the removal of official prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy in China, to gradually deprive Indian opium of its market through mere absence of demand." Another authority, the Commissioner for Nanchang, asserts "that the much-condemned culture is nevertheless certainly destined to retain the high place it has taken in the agricultural economy of the three surrounding provinces." This may afford pleasant reading to the well-meaning enthusiasts who see nothing but moral degradation in the opium trade; but to the Indian Government, who have to raise a vast revenue out of insufficient material, the future is fraught with grave perplexities. Sooner or later—not from senseless agitation, but from changes in the economical condition of China—this fruitful source of revenue seems destined to vanish, and its loss will have to be supplied from elsewhere. At present the vista is endless. The eye can discern no single object giving hope of speedy relief. Perhaps the best chance lies in the gradual development of India's resources, but the partial destruction of a great industry like opium-growing looks more likely to contract than expand the revenues from other channels, at least for a long while to come.

Persia has likewise become a powerful competitor with India in the China markets. Ten years ago the Persian drug was scarcely known to the smoking Celestials. Even so recently as 1873 the importation only amounted to 550 piculs; in 1877 it had risen to about 2,300 piculs, which considerable figures have more than doubled since. This article meets with support for two reasons. Primarily, it is cheaper than Malwa and scarcely dearer than the higher touches of Patna and Benares opium, while its peculiar property of allowing its being smoked again and again, renders it extremely popular with the poorer classes—the greatest consumers of all. Contending against such adverse conditions, there need be little surprise if this trade should show a far greater falling off within the next few years. It seems impossible to doubt, from the evidence before us, that the Chinese Government itself is slowly awakening to the truth, and learning how innocuous to its people is the use of that much abused weed, the poppy. No long time will elapse, we may feel sure, before all restrictions are finally withdrawn.

Even now the Imperial edict, prohibiting its cultivation, is openly violated and almost universally winked at by the local authorities. At times, it is true—as in 1879, when, owing to official interference, the cultivation of the plant was partially abandoned in the provinces of Shansi, Honan, Shensi, and Kweichow, &c.—the edict is temporarily enforced; but invariably the next year witnesses a return to the old practice, when in all probability a larger expanse of ground is sown. This, at least, has been the regular experience in the above-mentioned provinces; while at Szechwan, where prohibition has never apparently been put in force, the output in 1880 was larger than ever known before. In the face of these unmistakable signs, it would be both futile and the reverse of sound government to count upon any long continuance of our opium revenue, at least, upon a scale of sufficient importance to warrant the Indian Administration in maintaining the existing monopoly, and in a measure subverting the leading principles of economic science. Not for a moment admitting that there is any moral wrong or injury of any kind wrought to the Chinese people by this enforced trade, it would be useless to prolong it should the exportation of opium ultimately decline, as seems possible, to a comparative insignificance. All export duties or monopolies of any kind are erroneous in the abstract. They are defensible only on fiscal grounds. Except for the purpose of raising large revenues, it is impossible to justify their retention, as they are admittedly opposed to the laws of political economy; but where no better or easier method is at hand, and the article in question is essentially a luxury, even the most ardent economists are fain to confess that political and fiscal exigencies are paramount to more principles of economic science.

REFERRING to reports published by some newspapers of the insurgents in Bosnia and the Herzegovina being aided by Russian volunteers, the *North-German Gazette* of March 25th says: "Up to the present the presence of Russian volunteers at the seat of the insurrection has not been proved; and it can scarcely be conceived that if even a single Russian officer were in the insurgent ranks the fact could be concealed from the Austrian authorities. Reinforcements of Russian volunteers might possibly have had to be reckoned with if the insurrection in the Herzegovina had assumed greater dimensions, or if Austria had been compelled to take up a threatening attitude towards Montenegro. These dangers have been averted by the success which has attended the Austrian arms."

The Viceroy of Canton, who was to have embarked to-day for the North, has postponed his departure until next Thursday.

We are informed by the Agents that the *Ancona*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Russian frigate *Duke of Edinburgh*, Capt. de Giers, arrived from Singapore this forenoon, and exchanged the customary salutes.

A HAWKER who admitted stealing six dollars' worth of clothing from a widow living in Second Street, and three previous convictions, two of which were for larceny, was sent this morning by Mr. Wodehouse to six months' hard labour.

AFTER all, Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler and Chan Atai are not one and the same person, as the veritable Chan himself, a gentleman of the pure Mongolian type, answered this morning at the Police Court to the summons charging him with obstructing the footway. The case was of no interest, and we simply allude to it in order to set the public right as to Mr. Bowler being Thomas Ide himself and not Chan Atai.

A MOST impudent instance of malicious prosecution and wilful false testimony came before the Magistrate at the Police Court this morning, the particulars of which will be found in another place. There is little doubt that the three carpenters were suborned by some one to bring false charges against the master bricklayer, and we think there should be little difficulty in discovering the suborner, who should be made an example of. The carpenters, we think, have reason to congratulate themselves upon getting off so easily as they did.

HAPPILY for himself, Luther cannot pay a visit to this troubled world again. What would be the feelings of the great reformer if he could read the following extract from a clerical catechism, now circulating in France, we dare not conjecture. Possibly he would quote the first line from the hymn most nearly associated with his name—*Q.—Who was Luther? A.—Luther was an Augustine monk in Germany, who apostatized, married a nun, and set himself to claim against the Catholic Church.* After leading a scandalous life, he died on rising from a meal where he had, as usual, gorged himself with wine and food."

THE idea of submitting the question of the Austrian Administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to a European Conference or Congress appears to be gaining ground. In a long article on the subject, the *Golos* points out that Russia has the right, as one of the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, of submitting to the other European Powers the question of the non-fulfilment by Austria of the provisions of the treaty. In view, however, of the fact that Austria has already sustained great loss by the occupation of the provinces, and probably will have to make still greater sacrifices, it is not the interest of Russia to take the initiative, but if any other of the Great Powers should raise the question, she will, of course, take part in the deliberations which may ensue.

IN Thursday's issue of the *Daily Press* we were informed that "the Capital of Tonquin had passed into the hands of the French with the fall of its citadel." It has frequently been our painful duty to bring this would-be instructor of the Public, on matters relating to China specially, and the Far East generally, to task, for misleading the Public, and again we are compelled to show up his ignorance. Hue, not Hanoi, is the Capital of Tonquin. We wonder what would be the fate of an Editor of a representative Daily paper in Norwich, or *St. Cuthbert's Post*, who informed his constituents in a *leader* that Lincoln, the Capital of England, had passed into the hands of the Turks. We have a shrewd idea that he would be laughed, or booted, out of the place. In Hongkong the Public are more charitable. The genius and enterprise of our contemporary would, in some places we know, of course, take his publication to the seclusion of—and land it, not on the drawing-room table, but on the counter of the butcher or on the rattle-trap of the Saveloy vendor.

SHIRI, says the *Japan Mail*, are the hobby of the moment in Japan. The country evidently means to do its own carrying trade in the end, and we wish it well over the preliminary stages. No doubt, if the Treasury helps the project to emerge speedily from its embryo condition, we shall hear a fresh outbreak of hysterics in certain quarters about Government jobs, official *prototypes* and the like.

For our own part, however, we fail to apprehend the difference between a road by sea and a road by land, so far as the two objects of all roads—carriage and locomotion—are concerned. The building of railways and making of roads is held to come properly within the functions of a Government. Why not then the establishment of a line of steamers? Is there something peculiar about ships which precludes them from being called into existence by public money any more than locomotives? This sort of grotesque fallacy will be exploded one day or another, and meanwhile we have to record the launch of the brigantine *Masashige Maru*, which event took place on the evening of the 19th inst. at the building yard of Mr. Kawasaki, Tokyo. Possibly the opening remarks of this paragraph may lead our readers to suppose that the *Masashige Maru* was built with Government money. Such is not the case, however, though she enjoyed the advantage of official superintendence—that of the Marine Bureau of the Noshomusho, to which Captain A. R. Brown is attached—during her construction, and in this respect is noteworthy, being the first vessel constructed under similar circumstances in Japan. Work of that sort comes within the scope of the Marine Bureau's constitution, as does also the inspection, if desired, of any ship about to be purchased by a Japanese. The *Masashige Maru* is the property of the Fulansha Kwashin, or Sailing Ship Company. She is about 200 tons register and will carry 400 tons dead weight. The launch came off with great success in the presence of Admiral Kawamura, General Oyama, their Excellencies Matsugata Shinagawa and many others.

REFERRING to reports published by some newspapers of the insurgents in Bosnia and the Herzegovina being aided by Russian volunteers, the *North-German Gazette* of March 25th says: "Up to the present the presence of Russian volunteers at the seat of the insurrection has not been proved; and it can scarcely be conceived that if even a single Russian officer were in the insurgent ranks the fact could be concealed from the Austrian authorities. Reinforcements of Russian volunteers might possibly have had to be reckoned with if the insurrection in the Herzegovina had assumed greater dimensions, or if Austria had been compelled to take up a threatening attitude towards Montenegro. These dangers have been averted by the success which has attended the Austrian arms."

THE steamship *Belgic* left San Francisco for Hongkong on April 19th.

THE steamship *Gaelic* left San Francisco for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

IN spite of the unfavourable weather that prevailed yesterday evening, a considerable crowd of residents were assembled in the Public Gardens to listen to the fine band of the Buffs, led by its able conductor, Bandmaster Quinn; and notwithstanding the drizzling rain that continued to fall at intervals, they stuck to their post with praiseworthy tenacity and perseverance.

THE Press Association learns that the Government have made arrangements for the appointment of three additional sub-commissions to deal with the long list of cases which are waiting to be adjudicated under the Irish Land Act in Tyrone, Armagh, and a group of smaller counties where claims for a reduction of rent have accumulated. These extra Commissioners will begin their work immediately after Easter, and continue regular sittings until the Aug. 1st holidays.

COLIN MCKENZIE, described as of England, but apparently, from his cognomen, hailing from the "land o' lakes," which, perhaps, he did not like to throw any discredit upon by acknowledging, was up this morning at the Police Court for assaulting Sikh Constable No. 547 yesterday. The constable advised him to pay his "reiksha fare like an honest man, when Colin struck him with his fist, and tore his uniform cape, being at the time well over the line dividing sobriety and inebriety, in the direction of the latter, of course. The Punjabis was obliged to invoke the assistance of a European Constable before Mac could be induced to take up free quarters at the station. The defendant was fined five dollars or 14 days, having besides to pay a dollar amends to the constable for his disfigured cape, or undergo a further two days' seclusion.

THE Chinaman who took the daring jump from the upper storey window of a brothel in Square Street at half past seven on the evening of the 21st April, when the police were called by the inmates in consequence of the man striking one of them on the leg with an iron bar, having been discharged from hospital, was up this morning at the Police Court on the charge of assault. The Magistrate, thinking doubtless that the fellow had been sufficiently punished by the fall and the resulting confinement in the Civil Hospital since, discharged him. He complained, it will be remembered, to the constable who found him lying on the ground in a helpless condition, that he felt as if something had been broken in his interior. His inner man, however, would seem to have escaped material injury.

AN entertainment, got up in connection with the Royal Naval Temperance League, will be given this evening at the Temperance Hall, commencing at seven o'clock. The programme comprises eight songs, four recitations, and one reading, enabling a graceful glide from "grave to gay, from lively to severe" to be made. The entertainment to-night will be in the nature of an experiment, and, should it prove successful, it is intended to have similar ones fortnightly, varied, if found practicable, with instrumental music. Valuable assistance is anticipated from the men of the Buffs, who are relied upon to furnish the bulk of the entertaining material. The object, to our mind a very laudable one, is to withdraw devotees of Bacchus from the debasing influences of the grog shop and the rum mill, and convert them into useful members of Society. A certain writer has said that "there is a glory in the conquest which overcomes an evil passion, greater and brighter than the swords of Alexander and Caesar ever won," and this conquest those who are getting up the entertainments hope to aid the victims of the passion for alcoholic stimulants in achieving.

THE Speaker ruled that the question was disorderly.

THE Parnellites continued the debate on the motion for adjournment, declaring that if fair play was not granted, they would use all the forms of the House to obstruct the debate.

JOHN BRIGHT moved an adjournment of the debate.

THOMAS SEXTON thereupon announced that he had a telegram from Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, stating that they had asked Forster for permission to be present at the division and had undertaken to refrain from any other political action and surrender after the division. Sexton asked whether permission would be granted.

THE Speaker ruled that the question was disorderly.

THE motion for adjournment, declaring that if fair play was not granted, they would use all the forms of the House to obstruct the debate.

JOHN BRIGHT moved an adjournment of the debate.

JOHN B

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Terry of this city, who has been with him continually for many years in his journeying and at his home. Vanderbilt's condition was such that assistance was likely to be needed at any moment, when he might be taken with his epileptic fits, and for this reason a companion was indispensable. They engaged a suite of rooms on the fifth floor of the hotel, which is the one Vanderbilt always patronized when in the city. Vanderbilt occupied one room alone. He was in his room much of the time, and has been out but seldom since his arrival here.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Spanish steamer *Yerua Bat*, Captain Agarte, from Liverpool for Porto Rico, came in collision with the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Douro*, from Brazil, off the coast of Finistere, on Saturday night. Both steamers sank. The Imperial yacht *Zingai Kan* was despatched for Riukiu via Nagasaki, on the 17th instant, taking on board Messrs. Sugi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Ota and Ogi, Imperial Chamberlains and two or three subordinates.

Some days ago a Japanese paper said that Mr. Soyeshima Tanomoto, first class Imperial Adviser, had tendered his resignation, which had been rejected. The *Tiji Shimbun* now circulates a rumour that he will shortly enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Awoki, the Mikado's representative at Berlin, is reported to have written to his Government stating that the price of copper has greatly risen in Germany, and that this fact has been notified to all the Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan.

The steamer *Douro*, which was sunk in the collision off Finistere, had on board £3,000 in specie. The crew numbered 61 persons. It is known that of those on the *Douro*, the officers, first and second engineers, and four passengers are among the drowned. Thirty-two persons were saved, but the number of the *Douro*'s passengers were also saved.

April 3rd.

The Right Reverend Frederick Baring, D. D., Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and metropolitan in Australia, died at San Remo, Italy.

APRIL 3RD.

Ignatius, the Russian Minister of the Interior, professes to have information that a treaty exists between Germany and Sweden, according to which, in the event of a war between Russia and Germany, Sweden will lend her fleet to the latter, receiving Finland if the allies are victorious.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The despatches from Newcastle in regard to the race on the Tyne between Hanlan and Boyd are somewhat contradictory. Some accounts state that Hanlan won by from two to three lengths. Boyd won the toss for position, and chose the north side of the river. At the start, which was a splendid one, Hanlan led slightly. At Red Heath Bridge, four and a half furlongs from the starting point, Hanlan had increased his lead to a half length. Off the lead works, he was about two lengths ahead. He kept this position past Dunn Street, three furlongs further on. Nearing Armstrong Crane, half a furlong from Dunn Street, he had increased his lead to four lengths, but after this, eased up, performed tricks and roared leisurely.

The exact number of lengths by which Hanlan won is uncertain, but his victory was complete. There were on the river at least twenty closely packed steamers, besides the umpire's boat, on which were Lord Londesborough and many other gentlemen. Hanlan's time was 21.08. A strong tide was running, and the conditions were extremely favorable for the race. There was not much betting. Five to two was offered on Hanlan, with few takers, although three to one would have been taken to a considerable amount.

TORONTO, Ont., April 3rd.

The news of Hanlan's victory was received quietly. Flags were raised on some of the public buildings.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

The *Herald*'s Berlin special says: "Terrorist placards are again making their appearance on the walls of St. Petersburg. One which is of the most violent character, declares that Alexander III. is now condemned to death, definitely, and without appeal, as he is the incarnation of all the horrors of autocratic Government and all the views of his ancestors. These threats have made a very painful impression at Gatchina."

A Washington special to the Cleveland *Express* says: "The American Secretary of State has threatened that the Chinese Minister has threatened that, in the event of the Chinese bill becoming a law, he will break off friendly relations with this Government. The Chinese Minister has not intimated to any official what action, if any, his Government will take, for he does not know himself. It is known that he regards twenty years as excessive. He proposes to leave here in a month or two for Spain, with which Government he has been directed to establish diplomatic relations."

LONDON, April 2nd.

The *Herald*'s London cable special says: "The St. James' Gazette, referring to a despatch from the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, stating that the American Secretary of State had requested Mr. Lowell to apply for a reprieve of Dr. Lamson, hopes that Mr. Frelinghuysen has not instructed Mr. Lowell to do anything so unusual and so imprudent, and has the following offensive paragraph:—"We trust that if the United States Government should really have committed themselves in the manner alleged, they will receive the rebuff at the Home Office which they so richly deserve, and which the Home Secretary, among his other accomplishments, is very well qualified to administer to them."

THE OBSERVER OF TO-DAY SAYS: We are authorized to state that at the request of President Arthur, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has resented Dr. Lamson until the 18th instant, pending the arrival of certain evidence from America. Sir William Harcourt is always willing to afford adequate time for the examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favor of a convict under sentence of death. The prisoner, however, has been distinctly warned that a respite granted under these circumstances raises no presumption of final reprieve or a commutation of his capital sentence. It has been the practice, when respite are granted for the purpose of further inquiry into the matter, either of the law or the fact, that wherein the inquiry shows no sufficient ground for interference, the sentence take its course."

The *Standard* says: It is possible that the Government are in possession of private information justifying the respite of Dr. Lamson. If so, it ought to have been published. The mere desire to perform an act purposely is no excuse for interfering with the course of justice in a case of the gravest character known to the law."

THE STANDARD OF APRIL 2ND.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. steamer *Belgic* left San Francisco on the 19th April.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

THE THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES.

Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at £1, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfume in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & CO., London.—[ADVT.]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

FREE OF CHARGE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,

AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—YEARLY £20; HALF-YEARLY £10; MONTHLY £2; SINGLE COPIES 20 CENTS EACH.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## Commercial.

THIS DAY, Four P.M.

Since yesterday nothing of any importance has taken place on the Stock Exchange, business being at a dead-lock; Docks have changed hands at 48 per cent. premium, for cash, and 49 for the end of the month, but these transactions have been of a very trifling nature. All other quotations remain unchanged.

### SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—115 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$824 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 860 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$250 per share, nominal.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$925 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$294 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—48 per cent. premium, sales.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 per share premium, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$158 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$131 per share.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/9  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/9  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/22  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/22  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. ..... 22/3  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. ..... 22/3  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 7/1  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/1

### OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$6.40  
(Allowance, Taels 42.)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$700  
(Allowance, Taels 32.)  
PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest, \$5574  
PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, \$560  
PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, \$5524  
PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$570  
BENARES (without choice) ..... per chest, \$510  
BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$5524  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$400

### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).  
THIS DAY.

|                     | HONG-         | AMOY-             | SHANG-        | NAGA-             |       |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|
| BAROMETER,          | KING,         | AY,               | HAI,          | SAKI,             |       |
| THERMO-             | day at 8 A.M. | Uhrzeit at 8 A.M. | day at 8 A.M. | Uhrzeit at 8 A.M. |       |
| METER,              | 10 A.M.       | 10 A.M.           | 10 A.M.       | 10 A.M.           |       |
| TER, &c.            | 1 P.M.        | 1 P.M.            | 1 P.M.        | 1 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 2 P.M.        | 2 P.M.            | 2 P.M.        | 2 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 3 P.M.        | 3 P.M.            | 3 P.M.        | 3 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 4 P.M.        | 4 P.M.            | 4 P.M.        | 4 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 5 P.M.        | 5 P.M.            | 5 P.M.        | 5 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 6 P.M.        | 6 P.M.            | 6 P.M.        | 6 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 7 P.M.        | 7 P.M.            | 7 P.M.        | 7 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 8 P.M.        | 8 P.M.            | 8 P.M.        | 8 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 9 P.M.        | 9 P.M.            | 9 P.M.        | 9 P.M.            |       |
|                     | 10 P.M.       | 10 P.M.           | 10 P.M.       | 10 P.M.           |       |
|                     | 11 P.M.       | 11 P.M.           | 11 P.M.       | 11 P.M.           |       |
|                     | 12 M.         | 12 M.             | 12 M.         | 12 M.             |       |
| Barometer—8 A.M.    | 30.88         | 99.97             | 99.91         | 99.84             | 99.93 |
| Barometer—1 P.M.    | 30.85         | 81.0              | 74.0          | 65.5              | 61.0  |
| Barometer—2 P.M.    | 30.85         | 81.0              | 74.0          | 65.5              | 61.0  |
| Thermometer—8 A.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
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| Thermometer—2 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
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| Thermometer—5 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—6 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—7 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—8 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—9 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—10 P.M. | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—11 P.M. | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—12 M.   | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—1 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—2 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—3 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—4 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—5 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—6 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—7 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—8 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—9 P.M.  | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—10 P.M. | 74            | 74                | 74            | 74                | 74    |
| Thermometer—11 P.M. | 74            |                   |               |                   |       |